## Amnsements.

- 15	ARNUM'S AMERICAN BUSEUM.
\$5752 \$250 XVIII 100	VENINU-SOUTPRINTS IN THE SNOW-OLD ONE, Nr. C. W. Corberted a full company. ONE IOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

THIS EVENING-RIP VAN VIPKLE-Mr. Joseph Jefferens, Eig Kais N. ston.

THIS EVINING A 2-TILLO THOMASS ORCHESTRAL PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY OF A CHARGE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MUNSTRELS—THE EGYPTIAN STRIKX—SOLON SHINGLE—THE VIEGINAY CUPID.

THIS EVENTING-THE BUILLAY FAMILY - VILLAGE APOTELE ARY - GRAND MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SAFUEDAY.

NIBLO'S CARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CHOOK-Great Purisienne
Engle Troupe. Grand Matinale at 1 o'clock. WALLACK'S THEATRE,
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Prodein Tobusan, Mr. Charles Printer, Mr. George Helland, Miss
Madelica Henriques, Mrs. John Satter, and others.

THIS EVINING-Comis Open-DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. THIS EVINING-MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR Mr. J. H. Bucket as Fabrus

THIS EVENING-THE GROWTH OF PLOWERS-WON-DROUS LIV NO BERLEY the Blockeric

THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Mr. Rob-ness and his initial sus. Mainton every far at 2 o'clock.

## Business Motices.

U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL. attempts were made to impose various quackeries for Hospital see lepon the Surgeon-General, during the war, and venders of Tonics were many and importunate, but the only one which met his accordance was ROMAINE'S COURSES HITTERS. Their success in ruring Pever and Ages, and powerful Tonds and Restorative virtues, repfraged ble superior judgment. See Chrislar around bottle for testimental from U.S. A. Surgeous, and persons of the highest respecta-bly and artist position. Sold by Drognists.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BROXCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a my physicians and surgeons in the army. Those exposed to sudden

MARTIA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER," the best in use; two articles combined in one; a perfect Hair Dressing and Restorer. For sale by all drugglets. Changes N. Carresston, sold agent. No. 38 Shub-aye. AGUE .- STRICKLAND'S AGUR REMEDY is a certain euro. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi Missisti, and is the severeign remody in all these infected distr Sold by all Druggists.

SECOND-HAND SAFES IN large numbers, of our own and other make, taken in earlying for our new patent ALCE and DRY PLANTER SAFES. For sale low.

ARYTICAL ON Breathway, and TH Chestmat-si., Phila.

AT EVERDELL'S, NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS AND EXTELORS. Patent secured. Very elegant. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway, New York. THE ATNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-

BATCHELOR'S HARR DYE-The best in the world; memiess, reliable, instantaneous; the only perfect Brown Genuine dened William A. MATCHELOR. So TRIUMPH OF CHEMISTRY-VICTORY HAIR RESTORER.

BOOTS, SHOES and GATTERS, for Full and Winter wan, at HENT'S No. 400 Broadway. Largest, chappest and best assorbared of custom made work in the city i also, made to order, at at out button. Finness Ecors and Gatterns of Gay's best. Paris make, all sizes. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

GROVER & BAKER'S MACRINES FOR SALE AND TO

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-"best" from to seidlers, and low to officers and civillans. 1,009 couts. Finin., Astor-pt., N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid delect iminations of his particle.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it gleavy and from folling out removes dandruff; the linest dress-log need. Sold by Struttus. No. 10 Astor House, and droggists. TRUSSES, FLASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supposition, &c.-Masse & Co. w Radical Care Truss Office only at No. 2 Veney et. Lady attendant.

PLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 165 Broadway. No. 163 Broodway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and
Manufacturer. Govern & Barer Sewing Machine Corpany,
No. 450 Broodway. ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S. FIRST PREMICM Look Syrron Sawing Machines, No. 541 Broadway. Highest pre-mium New-York State Fair, 1999.

For your HATS and FURS go to J, R. TERRYA, Leader of Fashinns, No. 409 Brondway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE cannot be surpassed for THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH .-TRE HOWE MACHINE CO. TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory

BANDAGES, the best and cheapest in Dr. Harnwoop's, No. 545 Sreedway GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. 100 SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE cheap; in perfect order, as good as 1 gw, and warranted for one year. No. 5M Droadwar, New York.

COMPORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. - PAIN-Met medical free. Dr. E. B. FOOTE. No. 1.136 Broadway. New-York. REPTURE AND HERNIA CURID. -Away with un-COMPOST AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. -Away

AWAY WITH UNCOMPORTABLE TRUSSES.—Cure for the rentured. Passestlet maded free. Address or call upon Dr. E. B. Foorn, No. Like knowledge.

ORTE, No. Like Broodway.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures nature without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases satisfied. Call dee.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

GURNER & Co., No. 10 Cedar-st., New-York.

See Advartis ment in unother column.

# THE LATE CATASTROPHE IN AVE. A.

LETTER FROM CORONER GOVER .- HEWARDS TO BE OFFERED FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE INCEN-

Yesterday Coroner William E. Gover addressed to Mayor Hoffman the following letter:

Mayor Hodiman the following letter:

Cononec's Oppion, No. 4 Centre st., 
New York Sept. 24, 1865.

Hen. Sin: I desire to respectfully nequality you with the circumstances of the kinentanic confingration occurring on the morning of the Vid inst. at the corner of Avenas A and Thirteenth 4t. and by which I deeply regret to state that a whole family, consisting of five persons, were burned to death, and a simpler of eathers also so severely injured that their lives are desperied of.

Upon an eximination of the premises and the place where the five originated, there is not the slichtest deute in my mind but that the occurrence was the work of an incendiary, exhibiting a terrible and fearful example of the reckless depravity at present existing in our community.

With the view, Bir, of stimulating exertions to the discovery of the heartless wretch or wretches who, in the dead hour of the night, would apply the torch to a densely filed tenement and ruthlessly sestroy the aged and the young, I would desire that you might offer a suitable reward for the detection and convection of such persons that they may be brought to speedy justee and receive the reward due to so infamons a crime. With great respect, I am yours truly.

W. C. Gover, Coroner, In the Board of Comprision, westerday, Conneciman Mackay

The Hos. John T. Hoffman, Mayor.
In the Board of Councilners, resterday, Councilman Mackay
offered a resolution that the Mayor be requested to offer a reward of \$\frac{1}{2}\$.00 for the apprehension of the incendiary. This
is in addition to a similar reward offered by the Board of Fire

Parameters.

Is in addition to a similar reward offered by the Board of Fire Dammissioners.

It is understood that a nephew of the unfortunate Mr. Rote-gier has taken charge of the remains of the unfortunate family and will give them solitable burial. The policy on their formi-ture of \$400, in the Rutgers Company will defray the expense of their interment.

# APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

THE FUNARI MURDER.

Sin: The tragic death of Pietro Funari has thrown his Sir: The tragic death of Pietro Funari has thrown his family, consisting of a wife and six children (the oldest but 12 years of age, and the youngest an infant) upon the charities of the city. Funari was an industrious, temperate, hard-working man. He had charge of the statuary on exhibition in the Grystal Palace for several years, and I there learned to appreciate his good qualities. He never claimed to be a modelor, but as a modder, he was unsurpassed. The fruits of his daily labor were cocaumed in his daily expanses, and his sudden deash learnes his family helpless and homeloss, unless and its furnished by sympathicers and friends.

If this note should meet the eye of any friend of Funari, or any one cless willing to aid a deserving but destitute family, the undersigned will gratefully acknowledge any contributions received; or they may be transmitted to the Editor of this japer.

John H. White, No. 169 Broadway

TROUT AT A FAIR. - The Ontario Agricultural Fair

# New-Pork Dailn Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1566.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY Tainens must be Panded in To Day. CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

 
 Monday, Sept. 17
 Daily
 45,250 copies.

 Tuesday, Sept. 18
 Daily
 46,260 copies.

 Tuesday, Sept. 18
 Semi-Weekly
 27,000 copies.

 Tuesday, Sept. 18
 Semi-Weekly
 27,000 copies.
 45,250 copies. Friday, Sept. 21. Semi-Wockly. 27,000 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 22. Daily. 47,740 copies.
The above is the precise number of copies of THE
NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during

the past week. We shall continue to report from week to week for the information of the business community.
PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE. PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE INSECTION OF ADVERTISING IN THE INSECTION OF ADVERTISING IN THE INSECTION OF A CONTROL OF A CO

## NEWS OF THE DAY

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A well executed counterfeit \$100 bill is now in circulation. They are an excellent imitation, and likely to deceive. In length and breadth they are smaller than the genuine notes, and can be detected that way.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, it was resolved that the Mayor should be authorized to offer a reward of \$1,000 to discover the miscreant who set fire to the tenement house on Avenne A on Sunday last. It was also resolved that a soldier's monument be creeted in Greenwood Cemetery at a cost not exceeding \$15,000.

On Saturday last, at Richmond, Va., the Directors of the National Express and Transportation Company, of which Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is President, made an assignment to Messre, Kelly & Blair of all its property and effects for the benefit of creditors and others.

Tenday at Jetome Park Footham, the Septembor meet-

and effects for the benefit of creations and others.

To-day, at Jerome Park, Fordham, the September meeting of the American Jockey Club takes place. A brilliant attendance is anticipated. Gen. Grant is a member of the Club, and will be present with his family. Should the weather prove unfavorable, and the races be postponed in consequence, a flag at half-mast will be raised on Kyerson's stables, corner of Thirteenth-st. and University-piace, indicating the fact. dieating the fact.

The Fernians held a pic-nic yesterday at Jones Wood. About 3,000 persons were present, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Stephens and Col. Burke. Mr. Stephens reiterated his determination to do battle this year on Irish

Wells of New-Orleans denies the statement that rees the President's policy.

Wendell Phillips has declined the nomination of the workingmen for Congress. He gives as his reason that under the present circumstances he can serve his cause

under the present circumstances he can serve his cause better out of Congress han in it.

In the XXth Congressional District of this State, the Hon. Addison H. Ladin has been nominated by the Republeans. Mr. Solon D. Hungerford is the Democratic nominee. In 1864 the Republean majority was 3,637, which is likely to be increased in the approaching election.

To-night the Union Republicans of Hoboken hold a meeting at Washington Hall for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing campaign.

The Hon. William Windom has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 1st Minnesota Congressional District.

The Rebels in Texas have nominated Col. A. N. Branch represent them from the HId Congressional District. W. Henderson, also a Copperhead, is the nominee in

the Houston District . Hon, Elijah Hise has been nominated for Congress by the Rebel Democracy of the IIId Kentucky District. He is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Grider. John W. Bromley and John H. Clements, both of whom ected with the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth, have wed for attending the Southern Loyalists' Con-

At the corner of Fulton and Classon-aves., Brooklyn, ex-Gov. Nobie, the Hon. John Winslow, D. Maxwell of New-Orleans, and E. W. Gleason will address the Seventh Ward Republican Association. The meeting will take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Sixth Ward Union Republican Association of Brooklyn held a meeting last evening, which more resem-bled an immense mass meeting than that of a single ward association. It was an enthusiastic and spirited affair. Speaches were made by ex-Gov. Noble, the Hon. A. N. Cole, the Hon. Horace Greeley and others.

STOCKS AND MARKETS. STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold opened at 1431 and closed at 1441. The import of specie at this port for the week ending Sept. 21 amounted to \$1,223.477. At the Second Board the market was firm on New-York Central and Reading. The North Western shares and Rock Island were steady. Cumberland was strong and sold at 52. After the coll the market was very irregular. Money continues abundant on call, and large amounts can be had at 425 per cent. There is no large amount of commercial paper offering at the discount houses, and rates are steady. Best names pass at 5 per cent, and good at 54.26 per cent.

Gen. Custer, who rode in a railroad car with the President from Washington to Springfield, has been appointed Brevet Major-General in the Regular army. His usefulness in that brilliant raid has been speedily

Republican-Union primary elections were held last evening in all the Assembly Districts of the City. A ticket headed "anti-Raymond" was chosen by a decided majority in the Ninth District, though we hear that Radical men voted the opposition ticket, and therefore assume that the district is better agreed than ever in giving a more unmistakable direction to its will and vote. The results in other districts look well.

Mr. Johnson, during his late tour, frequently inquired of puzzled crowds why Chief-Justice Chase did not try Jeff. Davis! As the President is apparently ignorant of the affairs of the Government, we refer him to our special dispatches from Washington, which explain that the postponement of the trial is a legal necessity, and that Judge Chase is ready to call a special session and proceed with it as soon as possible.

The Rebellion has been renewed in Texas, and no one can be surprised who has watched the lawlessness of that State, and seen the hatred of the Union shown in its lowest form by the persecution of loyal whites and blacks, in its highest by contempt of the test oath, and the election of Rebels to Congress. It recalls 1861 when we read of United States troops attacked by Texas State militia. The matter has importance other than as an indication of the spirit of the Rebels, and Gen. Sheridan has gone to the relief of our troops.

# THE WAY OF PEACE.

For months, the advocates of "My Policy" enjoyed whatever advantage might accrue from their own Joud, incessant, scarcely disputed vociferations that theirs was the only plan before the country for restoring the States lately in revolt to their proper relations with their steadfastly loyal sisters and the Union. As Louis Napoleon, after his bloody usurpation, compelled France to choose between the Empire and chaos, so Johnsonism virtually said to the American people, "Choose between 'My Policy' and anarchy, with a prospect of another Civil War!" And the timid, the luxurious, the mercantile, the moneymaking, were thus strongly attracted toward the Johnson programme, not as better than another, but as the only plan that even seemed to promise a speedy restoration, in vitality and essence, of the Union.

At length, the rival plan of Congress was reported, matured and passed by the required two-thirds of either House. How was it opposed? What objections were urged against it?

Nobody could plausibly stigmatize it as harsh or vindictive. It proposed no confiscation, no disfranchisement. It did not even require the Enfranchisement of the loyal Blacks, as we think it should have done. It did not, therefore, embody the peculiar views of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Sumner, nor any other "extremist." On this point, it proposed one obviously just rule, alike for North and South: "If you see fit to exclude Blacks, or any other race or caste, from your lists of legal voters, you shall not count them as a basis of political power." The fairness of this rule is so manifest that no argument is needed to commend it to every candid mind. To state it correctly and lucidly is to secure general assent to its propriety. "But then you leave the loyal Blacks without

adequate protection for their rights." Most certainly, the plan of Congress is open to

directly, immediately, give the Blacks such complete g inrantees against outrage and oppression as natural justice and their conduct in our late struggle fairly entitle them to claim. But it secures them all the civil rights of citizens in every State, placing them under the safeguard, not of a repealable act of Congress, like the Civil Rights bill, but of a Constitutional Amendment; and it sets the law of gravitation at work in favor of their ultimate, and not distant, recognition in every State as members equally with Whites of the body politic. And the teniency to this will be strongest just where it is most useful and most needed. Thus, New-York, with bit 19,005 colored inhabitants, or New-Jersey with 25,336, or Ohio with 36,673, may deny the Right of Suffrage to her Blacks without a vital subtraction from her relative weight in the Union; but South Carolina, with 412,320 Blacks to 291,388 Whites, must choose between having 5 Representatives in Congress with 7 Electoral Votes, as she concedes or refuses Enfranchisement to her Colored people. At first, we presume, she will sullenly prefer to bite off her own nose; but this cannot endure. Her interest is some pending measure, her anxiety for the success of some Presidential candidate-nay, the ludicrous absurdity of her refusal to accept and exercise the power to which she is entitled, and which perpetually solicits her acceptance-must inevitably work a cure of her madness in time. The less we of the North seem to care about it, the shorter will be her tarry in that labyrinth of impotence and self-stultification.

But the South won't accept your proposition," said The World and its echoes. "Very well; we can wait," was the natural response: "If she chooses to stay where she is, we can stand it as long as she can."

And, so long as the Rebel element now dominant at the South could trust in the omnipotence of Johnsonism, there was no sign of relenting on its part. Tennessee, being under loyal rule, promptly ratified the Constitutional Amendment; but no State wherein the Rebels have sway even considered the propriety of doing so. Mayor Monroe and his Thugs evidently planned their coup d'état at New-Orleans as a demonstration against the policy of Congress and in favor of "My Policy." They did not even pretend that their victims were guilty of any more heinous offense than that of seeking to secure the Right of Suffrage to Blacks. And the Legislature of Texas-Rebel to the core-has been guilty of the foolish impertinence of returning the Constitutional Amendment to the State Department, instead of retaining it among its archives after its rejection. We trust Gov. Seward, or whoever may succeed him, will take good care that Texas shall send for it when she discovers that she

Since the Maine Election, it is very widely discovered that the Amendment is not so very bad after all. The Herald at once wore ship and advised the South to accept it, assuring her that delays were dangerous, and that, if she refused this, she would certainly do worse. And now, leading Southern journals are reviewing the Amendment, and finding it not half so bad as they formerly represented it. The Convention of Southern Loyalists at Philadelphia pronounced it inadequate for the protection of Southern Unionists, but accepted it: and the Unionists of North Carolina have made it their platform for the mpending election. Even The Times now says of it:

impending election. Even The Times new says of it:

"There is not the slightest difference of opinion, so far as we are aware, in the Union party, and very little anywhere else, as to the wisdom of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress. It received every Union tote in the House, and is sustained by every Union journal throughout the country. The only point upon which differences do prevail is as to the policy of making its adoption a condition precedent to the admission of Kenveentatives from the Southern States. Upon this, Union Members of Congress were not agreed among themselves. Some were opposed to admitting them until effect the Amendment should have become part of the fundamental law, by the ratification of three-fourths of all the States. Others, like Mr. Rhagham of Onio, insisted that, whenever any Southern State should increasing the admitted to representation. Others, like Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Mr. Kelley of Pennayivania, refused to reedge Congress to admit mens even after the Amendment should be adopted, and others still did not deem it within the Constitutional power of Congress to impose its adoption as a condition of salination to the fundamental right of representation.
"In point of fact, the adoption or rejection of the Amendment has nothing whatever to do, as the law now stands, with the admission or reference and even if every Southern in very Southern.

- The Times here ignores the platform of the recent Union State Convention at Syracuse, which expressly declares that any State which ratifies and in good faith conforms to the Constitutional Amendment shaft thereupon be admitted to representation in Congress, as Tennessee has been. It ignores also, the late Address of the Union National Committee. In view of these and kindred manifestations, the disagreement of certain members of Congress, several months ago, strikes us as of little moment. We still hope to see the South come forward and offer to solve all remainng difficulties by accepting the broader, simpler platform-Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage. If she does that, we shall urge that she be heartily, cordially met on that ground. But, in any other contingency, we stand by the Constitutional Amendment and look to see it ratified and most if not all the Southern States restored to representation, very soon after, if not immediately upon, the convening of the

We submit, therefore, for the sixth or eighth time, the Constitutional Amendment adopted by Congress and now awaiting ratification by the States, and ask every voter to consider and pass judgment upon it. It is as

follows:

Jone Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of
the United States.

Representatives of the
Twited States of America to Congress assessible two thirds of both
Houses concurring. That the Indexing article two thirds of both
Houses concurring. That the Indexing article two thirds of both
Houses concurring. That the Indexing article two thirds of both
Houses concurring. That the Indexing article two thirds of both
Houses concurring. That the Indexing article two thirds of both
Houses of the sweet States and only article two thirds of both
Houses of the United States and only in the Indexing article
Indexing the United States and only in the Indexing article the Indexing article in the Indexing article in the Indexing the United States and only include the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States and only in the Indexing of the Indexing or Indexing an Indexing the Indexing Indiana of Indexing Indiana
horidge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty
or property, without due process of law, nor deay to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the Laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apperdoned among the
saveral States necording to their respective numbers, counting
the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians
not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the
choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the
United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and
judical officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature
shereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State,
heing twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United
States, or in any way shridged, except for participation in
rebellion or other crime, the basis of representative in
Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold
any office, civil or military, under the United States, or as a
member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or ju

thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation hourred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims, shall be held tilegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The Postmaster at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y., whose three sons, son-in-law and brother-in-law fought in the Union army during the whole Rebellion, has been removed from office and an unconditional Breckinridge Democratic appointed. In Portsmouth two men have been dismissed from the Navy-Yard for attending the Southern Loyalists' Convention. So Mr. Johnson swings round his circle, rewards loyalty and makes treason odious.

Te-day the Soldiers and Sailors meet at Pittsburgh in a Grand National Convention, which will truly express the convictions of the Union

who fought during the war will be present. Their rer of Scranton, an early Republican, and a man of reception in Pittsburgh will be worthy of the cause they aim to serve, and it is estimated that from 5,000 to 10,000 delegates will be present.

THE NEW WAR CLOUD IN EASTERN

EUROPE. While the final solution of the German question has been adjourned by the Peace of Prague, the Eastern question has suddenly assumed a threatening aspect. The Christian subjects of the Turkish Government, who in European Turkey number more than 12,000,000 against only 4,000,000 of Mohammedans, again begin to raise the standard of revolt. The island of Candia, which in a total population of more than 150,000 inhabitants numbers less than 50,000 Turks, while the others are Greek Christians, has risen against Turkish rule and transferred its allegiance from Turkey to the Kingdom Epirus, which constitutes the northern frontier of Greece, have also attempted an insurrection with the same object in view. The new Hospodar of the Danubian Principalities, Prince Charles of Hohenrecognize him, and barely conceals the preparations he is making for severing the last tie that unites the Principalities with the Turks. It is better understood than ever, among all the semi-dependent and the subjected Christian tribes of the Porte, that the weakness of the Government of Constantinople is constantly increasing, and all look forward with hope to the seasonable moment when one powerful blow will end the Turkish dominion in Europe and restrict the rule of the Moslems to Western Asia. The Christian element in European Turkey is con-

stantly increasing in numbers and power; while the Mohammedan element is decreasing at a corresponding rate. If Turkey were left alone by her powerful neighbors, the moment would soon arrive when the Christian races would conquer that ascendancy in European Turdiffer from each other. There are in Turkey about 4,000,000 Roumanians, 3,000,000 Servians, 3,000,000 Bulgarians, 2,000,000 Greeks, about equally divided between Europe and Asia, 1,000,000 of Albanians, all of whom are not enough homogeneous to establish, on the ruins of the Turkish rule, a harmonious Christian Empire. This want of harmony and of strength naturally invites the Great Powers of Europe, especially Russia, to interest themselves in the impending ruin of the Turkish Empire, in order to turn it to their own advantage. The facilities of Russia, in this respect, are so much superior to those of any other European Power that the efforts of the others have been mostly confined to combinations for counteracting the schemes of Russia. Twelve years ago this opposition of the Western Powers to the Russian policy in the East led to the Crimean war. Now Russia is again charged with a design of planning an aggressive policy in the East, and so great is the excitement which these reports have produced in Austria and France, that for a time even the German question is pushed into the background by the East-

The press of both Paris and Vienna confidently assert that Prussia and Russia have come to a full understanding about the situation of those two great complications. Prussia is not to be interfered with by Russia in the reorganization of Central Europe, and Russia is to have the sympathy of Prussia in her settlement of the Eastern question. However much or little truth there may be in these reports, it is certain that Germany no longer monopolizes the attention of the European Governments, but that the looks of all are turned to the East, there awaiting some startling developments. The formation of new anti-Russian alliances is eagerly canvassed. Some speak of France and Austria united to this end with England and Italy. Others are of opinion that Louis Napoleon, accepting the leadership of Prussia in Germany as an accomplished fact, would rather try to gain Prussia as an ally, in union with England and Italy. At all events, it seems that one of the most probable results of the recent movements will be a closer connection between the German and the Eastern questions Austria and Turkey are the two most decayed Empires of Europe. Misgovernment on the one hand, and the divergent tendencies of conflicting nationalities on the other, have undermined the existence of both. The collapse of either would at any time hasten the collapse of the other; but according to present appearances they may yet be buried in

PENNSYL ANIA. The debatable ground in Pennsylvania, so far as respects Congress, will doubtless be in the following districts, which, having the smallest majorities, may

be fairly regarded as in doubt: V. Philadelphia and Bucks (Thayer's) 278 Union majority. Schuylkill County, &c. (Strouse's), 475 Democratic ma-

XIL Luzerne, &c. (Dennison's), 515 Democratic majority. XIV. Dauphin, &c. (Miller's), 527 Union majority.

XVI. Adams and Bedford (Koontz's), 68 Union majority. XXL Fayette District (Dawson's), 125 Democratic me

Out of these five districts, the Republicans have three majorities, the weakest of all being that of Gen. Koontz.

The Vth District, which is composed of the 22d, 23d and 25th Wards of Philadelphia, and Bucks County, is now represented by M. Russell Thayer, who has declined a renomination. District now puts forward Col. Caleb N. Taylor, who received the nomination in convention over Col. Barton H. Jenks and Gen. Ely. Col. Taylor is a farmer of wealth, education and popularity, and announces himself a radical opponent of the President, and an advocate of liberty to all men. The Democrats have nominated Henry P. Ross, a veteran Copperhead, who believes the South right and the North wrong, and who was accordingly defeated by Russell Thayer in 1864. The District was formerly Democratic, but the establishment of manufactories, owned by popular Republicans-Col. Jenks, principally-has, no doubt, aided to secure a Republican majority. The contest in this district will be fought on the squarest issue, and a victory on the Union side will be a strong test of the unpopularity of the President's policy.

The Xth District, composed of Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties, is now represented by Myer Strouse, an intense Copperhead, but an intellectual eigher in Congress. He has been dismissed by his constituents to make way for Dr.C.D. Gloninger, a German physician. His opponent on the Union side is Gen. H. L. Cake, an intelligent soldier, who owns both property and laurels, and will make a good fight. In 1860, part of Northumberland and the whole of Schaylkill County constituted the XIth District, and elected the Hou. Jas. H. Campbell, our present Minister to Sweden, by the small majority of 349. Since the reapportionment, Lebanon and Schuylkill, which now comprise the Xth District, have given a diminishing Democratic majority. In 1862, Strouse beat Campbell by 721 votes; but his last majority was only 475. Gen. Hartranft, the Union candidate in 1865 for State Auditor, carried the District by a majority of 312. This year it is doubtful whether the Democratic majority in Schuylkill County will exceed 1,100, while Lebanon County promises 1,600 for Cake-sufficient to elect him if he gets it. The XIIth District embraces Luzerne and Susque-

hanna Counties, in North Pennsylvania, and is represented by Charles Dennison, a Democrat. Susquebanna is an agricultural county, largely Republican, challenge from this side if from either. It does not nation. Many of the bravest and best soldiers heavily Democratic. James Archibald, a manufactu- who violate them.

ability and character, has been selected by the Unionists to overcome the 515 majority of Dennison, a result by no means impossible. In 1862, Dennison defeated Grow in this District by 1,761 majority; but in 1864 Judge Winthrop W. Ketcham-a popular Republican, named once or twice for United States Senator and Governor - made a thorough canvass, and lessened Dennison's majority to 515 votes. Gen. Hartranft, the Union can didate for State Auditor, carried the District in 1865 by 530 majority So there is hope for a Radical victory in October.

The XIVth District includes Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties. The fluctuating politics of Harrisburg, the capital of the State, and the center of Dauphin County, make or unmake this District, which was lost four years ago by the Republicans-their candidate, Patterson, running Electoral Votes, and but 2 Representatives with 4 of Greece. The Greeks in the old province of far below the Union State ticket majority of 201, but regained by the present representative, Geo. F. Miller, who carried it by 527 majority, the State ticket receiving 1,219 majority. In 1865, Gen. Hartranft carried the District by the extraordinary majority of zollern, has compelled the Turkish Government to 2,038. Mr. Miller is a good worker in Congress, and our figures conclusively show the strength of his chances in a second election on the safe basis of 527 present majority. The XVIth District, which takes in Adams, Bed-

ford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset Counties, gave Gen. Koontz, the Union candidate, only 68 majority in 1864, and, more than any other District in the State, may be regarded doubtful. Chambersburg and Gettysburg are in this District, but the stern experience of war has not sufficed to convert its inveterate and too numerous Copperheads. The present Clerk of the House, Edward McPherson, representative of a portion of this District under a former apportionment, ran against A. H. Coffroth, the Democratic candidate in 1862, and was defeated by 537 votes. But Gov. Curtin in key which belongs to their superiority in numbers and | 1863 had 739 majority in the District; and in 1864 civilization. But, unfortunately, these races widely | Gen. Koontz obtained his seat in Congress over Coffroth by 68 votes. The Democrats have taken up J. McDowell Sharpe, their strongest man, to contest the ground with Gen. Koontz this year, but as the District gave Gen. Hartranft a majority of 956 in 1865, he is not likely to be successful on the unpopularity of the President's platform.

In the XXIst District, represented by John L. Dawson, Democrat, the Hon. John Covode is running against Hugh H. Weir. It is composed of Fayette, Indiana, and Westmoreland counties, and contains the home of Senator Cowan, in the latter County. Gov. Curtin had a majority in the District in 1863 of 219; in 1864 Fuller contested the election with Dawson; and in 1865, Gen. Hartranft won a majority of 524 for the Union party. It is, therefore, a field that may be won. Of the Union candidate it is needless to speak. His services in Congress are well known, and he lost gallant son in the war. He is personally popular. On the whole, we can count but one District where the Republican-Union ticket is likely to lose, and two or three wherein there is good promise of gain.

## FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

The actual current Revenue of the Federal Governnent is considerably over Five Hundred Millions of Dollars per annum: its expenditures, including nterest on its Public Debt and the payment of One Hundred Millions of the principal per annum, re considerably less than Four Hundred Millions. In other words: we can pay every current charge against the Treasury this year, and yet extinguish more than a fifteenth part of our Public Debt.

Is it not monstrous that the six per cent, bonds of uch a Treasury, payable, principal and interest, in gold, should be hawked about our own and European brokers' shops at less than seventy-five cents on the dollar? Is it not frightful improvidence that these bonds are still going to Europe by millions per week, and being sold at such a sacrifice to buy silks, laces, gewgaws and fripperies, that we do not need and might far better do without ! And is it not a National disgrace that this country, in time of peace and while producing Gold and Silver at the rate of at least One Hundred Millions per annum, should tolerate an Irredeemable Paper Currency, made up, in its lower fractions, of the nastiest shinplasters that ever diseased the human cuticle?

How long, O countrymen! how long?

CURSES COMING HOME. sage wherein he recommends many changes in laws, especially those affecting Blacks. He says:

especially those affecting Blacks. He says:

"By the thirtieth section of the 'Act to establish Distric, Courts, it is provided that in every case, civil and eriminal-in which a person of color is a party, or which affects the pert son of property of a person of color, persons of color shall be competent witnesses. The accused in such a criminal case, and the parties in every such civil case, may be witnesses, and so may every other person who is a competent witnesses, and so may every other person of this section, admitting persons of color to testify in all cases where themselves or their race are directly conorned, and excluding them by implication in all cases where they are not interested, cannot be reconciled with sound policy or just discrimination. They are admitted in that class of cases where their interest, sympathy, association and feelings would be most likely to pervert their conscionces and invite to false awearing, and are excluded from testifying it all cases where no notive could exist to swear falsely, except that of a degraved heart. The distinction is illogical and indefenable and it cannot be defined that it has its foundation in a prejudice against the casts of the negro. If the rules of evidence in all the Courts were so modified as to make all persons and parties competent witnesses in their own and all other dence in all the Courts were so modified as to make all persons and partice competent winesses in their own and all other cases, no possible danger could result from it. Many of the States of the Union, and several of the civilized countries of the old world, have tried the experiment, and the result proves that the cause of truth and justice has been thereby promoted. The object of every judicial investigation is to ascertain the truth, and, when found, to dispense justice in conformity thereto. With intelligent judices and discriminating juries, correct conclusions will be more certainly attained by hearing every fact, whatever may be the character or color of the witness.

In the second paragraph of the section already quoted, the

every fact, whatever may be the character or color of the witness.

"In the second paragraph of the section already quoted, the General Assembly have reached the same conclusion; for in all cases where persons of color are allowed to teatify, all persons including parties, are declared competent witnesses. Would it not be eminently wise to adopt the same rule in all Coarts, and extend it to all persons?

"In civil case, the testimony of persons of color is oftentimes requisite to cludiate the facts and secure a just decision. They constitute a majority of the entire population of the State, and of necessity are often sole witnesses of contracts and transactions between white persons. Shall the parties in such cases be denied instice, by excluding the only evidence to secure it, because of an apprehension that it may be in a measure inscribile? Would it not be more in accordance with an established rule, to receive the evidence and weigh its value? In the law of evidence, the character and standing of a witness goes to affect his credibility, and not his competency. Why not, in the case of the person of color, follow this rule to its logical conclusion?

"In criminal cases, these considerations weigh with peculiar force. The negro is readily deceived and corrupted, and becomes an easy prey to the manifestations of depraved white men; and past experience teaches that he is employed to execute the most dislomest purposes, and with impunity to the principal, because of his exclusion as a witness from the Courts of justice. The shrewd and cunning continue to put the negro forward in the commission of crime, and they go unwhipped of justice, because the law forbids that the testimony of the negro shall be heard. Does not the exclusion of persons of color made them invaluable accessories to the perpendient of making the negro a competent witness, we avail ourselves of all accessible evidence to convict the offenders? And will the law of the State continue to offer a reward to the dishonest to further tempt and corrupt

-All this is sensible and a sign of progress. Only let the North and West reëcho the thunders of MAINE, and the South will gradually and surely reconstruct herself on a basis of Loyalty and Liberty.

tection of the inhabitants of our tenement houses is very decidedly impressed by the suffocation of a family of five persons at the fire in Avenue A last Sunday. The stair-cases were destroyed, and the wire ladders, which the law requires, were not provided. There and, with Bradford and Tioga, formerly made up the | are plenty of similar fire-traps in the city, and it is XIVth District, which in 1800 elected the Hou. Galusha | the business of the authorities, after this terrible warnarmy, and have no ordinary influence upon the A. Grow, Luzerne, lying south of it, is a coal country, ing, to enforce the laws and punish the persons RISTORI IN MARIA STUARDA.

We were not enthusiastic over Madame Ris, ori's debut, for the reason that we could not be. It was not the Ristori of former days; there were shortcomings, and, measuring her by the loftiest standard, we were disapppointed. That disappointment has now fled. Her second representation of · Medea" was all her first was not. From beginning to end Risteri was an inspiration, and those subscribers who gave away their tickets or allowed their boxes to remain empty, lost what may never be regained. tori's reception was a disgrace to an intelligent community; it was such as New-York accords to a second-rate ballet-dancer-a by no means hearty round of applause succeeded by a few hands, the last effort reminding one of the sudden and feeble revival of an aggravating shower-bath. Nevertheless, the applause of Saturday, independently of this reception, was more spontaneous and discriminating than that of Thursday night, The audience was less fashlonable but more intelligent, evidently more en rapport with Ristori, and to-night's brilliant assembly showed how quickly an American audience can learn the proper etiquette of great occasions. Maddine Ristori has won her laurels, and henceforth will be sure of her applause, that great incentive to mimic

To-night New-York experienced a second sensation in the tragedy of Maria Stuarda. Ever since Elizabeth lived and Mary died, the world has been much exercised on the subject of the ill-fated Queen of Scots. Historians and readers of history have bothered themselves not . little to get at the real character of one of the most in teresting women that ever wore a crown-interesting because of her beauty and her misfortune. Whether she were weak or wicked has not yet been decided to our satisder of her husband which Schiller puts into Mary's mouth, light us on the road to truth. Whatever facts may be the world will ever detest Elizabeth for her treachery toward her royal prisoner, and will pardon the victim of her vindictive jealousy. "Woman is not fmil" exclaims Schiller's Elizabeth. " Excelse, invitte alme si danno ne mineo sesso. Non comporto parole al mio cospetto de femminea fralezza."

If ever a woman proved her frailty it was Elizabeth when her miserable vanity petrified her heart, instigating her to sign the death warrant of a fallen foe. Quite ready are we to believe in the words of the German poet's Mary, when she says, "the worst I ever did is known, and I may boast myself far better than my reputation." But our present concern is not with history, nor with the liberties of the dramatist. Interest entirely lies with Andreo Maffei's translation of Schiller, and to that alone we

fails in situation. Out of five acts, three end without point, leaving the audience in a state of indifference. Coming, too, immediately after so mele-dramatic a tragedy as Medea, this great tameness is the more apparent. The speeches, likewise, are too long. The play might be cut down one-third to advantage. Italy's great national defect is too much volubility. Nothing in the way of explanation is ever left to the imagination, and this defect is very naturally carried on to the stage, to the great discomfort of foreign audiences. Were there such a thing in the world as a star company, the length of subordinate characters might dured, but it is almost unnecessary to state that the two acts of Maria Stuarda, wherein Ristori did not appear, were not made interesting by her company. The Elizabeth of Antonietta Cottin was respectable -nothing more. The part itself is very good, and in the hands of Sarah Felix became prominent. Ristori has no such sister; her brother, however, made up well for Talbot and did his little acceptably. Signor Glech looked far more like his Sovereign Victor Emanuele than like the ambitious favorite of Elizabeth, yet appeared to somewhat better advantage than in Jason. The interesting character of Mor-timer suffered terribly in the hands of Signor Carboni-s gentleman well named, whose qualities as an actor consist in squinting, frowning, and strutting. His soliloquy in scene third of act second was highly suggestive of the Bowery. Equally funny was his death. The pas executed excited admiration from the impossibility of its execution-to other than Signor Carboni. Of Cecil, little need be said. Virginia Casati was good in the small part of Mary's nurse.

With all kindliness of spirit we ask why the entr'actes are so long when no scenes are to be set and no dresses are to be changed ! Moreover is it necessary that, prior to raising the curtain upon each act a vigorous conversazione should be held behind it. There seems to be a want of proper stage management. To-night no less than two acts were materially injured by an ill-timed descent of the curtain; one was no less than the third act, wherein Ristori is the

And now Ristori. Little can be said of the first act. An angel from heaven-provided angels are blessed with dramatic genius-could not do Gov. Orr has called together the Legislature of South Carolina in extra session, and sent them a Meswas calm and colloquial. Her dignity was supreme when she exclaimed, "I recognize no equals but such as wear a crown!" Her indignation upon her exit was heroic. It was in the third act that the actress showed her power. Hertenderness with Talbot, her magnificent pose when the "internal furies" took possession of her, her transition to joy when she is told that Leicester comes with the Queen, the struggle in bending her proud knee to the infuriate Elizabeth, the working up of all her pent-up passion, until goaded on by her tormenter, she bursts forth with her revenge upon the daughter of Anna Bolena, upon the bastard! were nothing more nor less than superb. This was indeed un ora di sendetta è di trionfo!

The fifth act admits of much less action. Ristori was Maria Stuarda, and more we cannot say. Her confession was feelingly made, she was beautiful in her grief, sho was a picture in her despair, she was still a grand woman in her short interview with the recreant Lescester. The curtain fell upon a fine tableau and a most delighted

THE DRAMA. DAWISON AS NARCISSE. In September, 1863, an English version of Brachvogel's

tragic drama of "Narcisso" was produced at Niblo's

Gaden, under the title of "Nureisse, or the Last Days of

Pompadour." Many pens had assisted in the work of adaptation, the last being that of Mr. Thomas B. De Walden, to whom, therefore, the piece, in its English dress, was properly ascribed. Mr. Wheatley produced it with suitable scenery, but with an indifferent east of the subordinate parts. Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann, who had just commenced his career upon the American stage, enacted

Narcisse; and to him, mainly, the piece was indebted for its success. We distinctly remember the impressive trathful ness of his pictures of a rained life, and his thrilling embodiment of incipient madness which at last broke all bounds and culminated in a frenzied death. Mr. Bandmann has since played the part in many cities, and has made the drama thoroughly familiar to the American public. That it will long maintain its place upon our stage cannot be doubted-since its plot is effective and simply wrought out, its story is romantic, its atmosphere is poetic, and its principal personage is both graphic and pathetic in character and experience. There are, indeed, grave defects in the piece, which make it somewhat tedious. Its dialogue, in the first act, for example, is dull when it ought to be witty; and its mingled satire and thought in the fourth act are clumsy and superficial when they ought to be scathing and profound. Brachvogel's conception appears to have been perfect at all points; but his wit and his intellect sometimes failed him in its faftilment. Legend tells us that Shakespeare killed off Mercutio, in the third act of Romeo and Juliet, because he was unable to atisty his own ideal of the brilliancy of that character Through a kindred inability, Brachvogel has fallen short of his design in the wit and the wisdom of Narcisse. In the emotional attributes of character, however, his ruined nan of genius is very powerful and affecting. These remarks apply, of course, to the German as well as the English version of the drama—the former of which was produced at the Stadt The necessity of providing fire-escapes for the pro-Theater, on Saturday evening last, when Mr. Bogumil Dawison made his second appearance in America, enucting the part of Narcisse Rameau. All the defeets which we had remarked in the English piece made themselves manifest anew-the triviality of the sketch of Pompadour; the absolute puccility of the figures that misrepresent the brilliant Encyclopædists; the sketchiness of the picture of court life in the reign of Louis XV; the dull conventionality of the portrait of Chairent. Yet the pathetic store the tassionate anguish, and the thrill-